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(54) Method of designing a logic circuitry.

(57) Logic is synthesized from a flowchart-level description by first generating an AND/OR logic design (104), simplifying the AND/OR logic, converting the AND/OR logic to NAND or NOR logic (106), applying particular sequences of simplifying transformations to the NAND or NOR logic, converting the simplified NAND or NOR logic to a target technology (108), and simplifying the target technology where possible. The end result is an interconnection of primitives of the target technology in a language from which automated logic diagrams can be produced.

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METHOD OF DESIGNING A LOGIC CIRCUITRY

This invention is directed to logic design, and more particularly to a method of automated logic design.

5 As the complexity of processors has increased, the task of processor logic design has become more difficult. The designer may begin by designing a flow chart or other register-transfer level description to describe the intended operation of the processor, and the processor operation is then
10 simulated from this description in order to ensure that a processor operating in accordance with the flow chart will provide the desired results. A logic implementation is then designed to achieve the operation described in the flow chart, and the
15 resulting logic diagram and original flow chart specification are compared to ensure consistency. Finally, a physical layout is designed in accordance with the logic diagram implementation.

20 The above process has become significantly more difficult and extraordinarily time consuming with the increasing complexity of the processors being designed. For example, each chip in the 3081 processor available from International Business Machines Corporation includes over 700 circuits
25 capable of performing extremely complex functions.

The flow chart specification of such a processor will be quite complex, and even a first attempt at logic diagram implementation will require a substantial amount of time. Further, with increasing processor complexity, the competing interest of gate count and timing constraints become increasingly difficult to satisfy. More particularly, a typical timing constraint may be that a signal must be provided from the output of register A to the input of register B within some predetermined period of time, and the designer may first propose a logic arrangement intended to satisfy this timing constraint while using a minimal number of gates in the circuit path between registers A and B. After timing analysis, however, it may be discovered that the timing constraint has not been satisfied, and the designer must then revise the arrangement of logic between the registers A and B, e.g., by using a larger number of gates to improve the processing speed in that area. Several iterations of design may be required before a logic design is obtained which indeed satisfies all timing constraints with the minimum gate count, and it is therefore not uncommon for the logic design to be quite costly in terms of engineering time.

In view of the above, there has been significant recent activity in the field of automatic logic synthesis. Early work centered on developing algorithms for translating a boolean function into

a minimum 2-level network of boolean primitives, and extensions were developed for handling limited circuit fan-in and alternative cost functions. However, because these algorithms employ 2-level minimization, the time required to implement these algorithms increases exponentially with the number of circuits. The use of such algorithms therefore becomes impractical in designing large processors.

Other efforts have attempted to raise the level of specification, e.g., by beginning with behavioral specifications and producing technology-independent implementations at the level of boolean equations. However, the results of such techniques were usually more expensive than manual implementations and did not take advantage of the target technology. For example, the system described by T.D. Friedman et al, in "METHODS USED IN AN AUTOMATIC LOGIC DESIGN GENERATOR (ALERT)," IEEE Trans. Computers C-18, 593-614 (1969), produced an implementation for an IBM 1800 processor which required 160% more gates than the manual design for that same processor. Several attempts have been made to produce more efficient logic and to give the designer more control over the implementation, e.g., as described by: H. Schorr, "Toward the Automatic Analysis and Synthesis of Digital Systems," Ph.D. Thesis, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, 1962; C.K. Mestenyi, "Computer Design Language Simulation and Boolean Translation," Technical Report 68-72, Computer

Science Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, 1968; F.J. Hill and G.R. Peterson, Digital Systems: Hardware Organization and Control, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1973. However, this control has resulted in specification language constraints, so that the specification is at a fairly low level and in closer correspondence with the implementation. This necessarily decreases the advantage of an automated approach, bringing it closer to a system for logic entry rather than logic synthesis.

Several tools have been developed to support the early part of the design cycle, e.g., as described in: M. Barbacci, "Automated Exploration of the Design Space for Register Transfer Systems," Ph.D. Thesis, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, 1973; D.E. Thomas, "The Design and Analysis of an Automated Design Style Selector," Ph.D. Thesis, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, 1977; E.A. Snow, "Automation of Module Set Independent Register-Transfer Level Design," Ph.D. Thesis, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, 1978; L.J. Hafer and A.C. Parker, "Register-Transfer Level Digital Design Automation: The Allocation Proceeds," Proceedings of the Fifteenth Design Automation Conference, Las Vegas, NV, 1978, pp. 213-219; A. Parker, D. Thomas, D. Siewiorek, M. Barbacci, L. Hafer, G. Leive, and J. Kim, "The CMU Design Automation System - An Example of Automated Data Path Design," Proceedings of the

5 Sixteenth Design Automation Conference, Las Vegas,
NV, 1978, pp. 73-80. The technique described in
the last-cited publication began with a functional
description of a machine and produced an implemen-
tation in two technologies of the registers,
register operators and their interconnections, but
not the control logic to sequence the register
transfers. For both TTL and CMOS implementations,
however, the automated implementation required
10 substantially more chip area than existing manual
designs.

15 There has also been recent work in logic
remapping, i.e., transforming existing implementa-
tions from one technology to another. S. Nakamura
et al S. Nakamura, S. Murai, C. Tanaka, M. Terai,
H. Fujiwara, and K. Kinoshita, "LORES-Logic
Reorganization System," Proceedings of the
Fifteenth Design Automation Conference, Las Vegas,
NV, 1978, pp. 250-260; describe a system which
20 will help a designer translate an existing small-
or medium-scale integration implementation into
large-scale integration. However, remapping
usually involves one-to-one substitution of new
technology primitives for old technology primi-
tives, and this often fails to take advantage of
25 simplification which may be available at a higher
technology-independent level.

The present invention is defined in the attached claims.

30 It is therefore an object of the present invention
to provide an automated logic synthesis technique

which overcomes the above-described drawbacks. It is a more particular object of the present invention to provide such an automated logic synthesis technique which is capable of operating at a relatively high speed while achieving end results comparable to those obtained by manual design. It is a still further object of this invention to provide such an automatic logic synthesis technique capable of achieving satisfactory results in a number of different technologies.

Briefly, these and other objects of the invention are achieved by a logic synthesis method in which a register-transfer level flowchart specification is translated in a straightforward manner into a simple AND/OR logic implementation. After expanding the logic implementation to elementary representation and then applying textbook simplifications, the simplified AND/OR implementation is translated to a NAND or NOR implementation, depending on the target technology. The NAND or NOR implementation is then simplified by applying a sequence of simplification transformations which have been found by the present inventors to achieve satisfactory results, with the transformation sequence being modified to achieve "normal," "fast" or "small" logic designs. After simplification at the NAND/NOR level, the logic implementation is then translated to the target technology and further simplified. The result is an interconnection of the primitives of the target

technology in a language from which automated logic diagrams can be produced in a known manner, and which can be submitted to existing programs for automated placement and wiring and chip fabrication.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be more clearly understood from the following description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

10 Figure 1 is a conceptual diagram of the logic synthesis technique according to the present invention;

15 Figure 2 is a chart illustrating the multiple levels of simplification in the logic synthesis technique according to the present invention;

Figures 3(a)-3(p) illustrate simplifying transformations applied at the NAND/NOR level;

20 Figure 4 is a simple illustration of a portion of a flowchart specification from which the present invention begins;

Figures 5(a)-5(b) illustrate simplifications which may be performed at the AND/OR level;

Figure 6 is a diagram illustrating the different scenarios of simplification at the NAND/NOR level;

Figure 7(a)-7(b) illustrate examples of simplification at the hardware level; and

Figures 8(a)-8(b), 9(a)-9(c) and 10(a)-10(e) illustrate further examples of technology-specific hardware simplifications.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The logic synthesis method according to the present invention is generally illustrated in Figure 1. Previous publications describing some aspects of the system according to this invention, all of which are incorporated herein by reference, are: J.A. Darringer and W.H. Joyner, "A New Approach to Logic Synthesis," Proceedings of the Seventeenth Design Automation Conference, Minneapolis, MN, 1980, pp. 543-549; J.A. Darringer, W.H. Joyner, L. Berman, and L. Trevillyan, "Experiments in Logic Synthesis," Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Circuits and Computers ICC80, Port Chester, NY, 1980, pp. 234-237A; J.A. Darringer, W.H. Joyner, C.L. Berman, and L. Trevillyan, "Logic Synthesis Through Local Transformations," IBM Journal of Research and Development, Vol. 25, No. 4, July 1981.

The present invention is an automatic replacement for part of the manual design process. It operates on a logic design at three levels of

abstraction. It begins with an initial implementation generated in a straightforward manner from the specification. The implementation can be simplified at this level, and then moved to the next level. This simplification is accomplished by transformations, either locally or globally to achieve the simplification or refinement. By being able to operate on the implementation at several levels, the system can often make a small change at one level that will cause a larger simplification at a lower level. By using function-preserving transformations, it is ensured that in all cases the implementation produced will be functionally equivalent to the specified behavior.

The inputs to the system illustrated in Figure 1 are a description, in a register-transfer level, flow chart-control language, of logic functions to be implemented on a chip in a specified master slice technology, together with the interface constraints and a technology file which characterizes the target technology. The output of the system is a detailed interconnection of the primitives of the target technology in a language from which automated logic diagrams (ALD's) may be produced and which can be submitted to existing programs for automated placement and wiring and chip fabrication. The output implementation is in terms of the target technology and satisfies technology-specific constraints.

5 Some timing or other physical problems may not be detectable before placement and wiring, and in such cases the synthesis process is repeated with a revised specification or modified constraints until an acceptable implementation is achieved.

10 The method according to this invention comprises PL/I programs operating on a representation of the logic in a data management system. The data management system is preferably that described by F.E. Allen et al, "THE EXPERIMENTAL COMPILING SYSTEM," IBM Journal of Research and Development, Volume 24 (1980), pages 695-715. The logic synthesis data base uses a single organization component referred to as a "box," with each box having input and output terminals which are connected by wires to other boxes. Each box also is designated by a type, which may be a primitive or may reference a definition in terms of other boxes. Thus, a hierarchy of boxes can be used, and an instance of a high-level box such as a parity box can be treated as a single box or expanded into its next-level implementation when that is desirable.

25 The logic synthesis data base is made of two groups of tables. The first group describes the technology being used, and is created from a technology file containing, for each box type, information such as name, function and number and names of input and output pins. These data are

created in batch mode and read during initialization of the interactive system.

5 The second group of tables contains the representation of the logic created by the system. This group consists of a box table, a signal table and a set of auxiliary tables which describe the relationship between the boxes and the signals. There is some intentional redundancy in the data, i.e., each box has a complete list of input and
10 output signals and each signal has a source and a list of sinks. Every box table entry contains type information which provides a link to the technology group, thus allowing programs to obtain technology information about a specific box.

15 Using the system generally illustrated in Figure 1, a synthesis process according to the present invention may follow the sequence of steps shown in Figure 2. Figure 2 illustrates the three essential levels of description used in the
20 method of the present invention: the initial AND/OR level 104, a NAND or NOR level 106 (depending on the target technology), and a hardware level 108 in which the types of the boxes are books or primitives of the target technology. At
25 every level, the implementation is a network of boxes connected by signals. The purpose of this type of implementation is to find a set of transformations and a sequence of applying these transformations such that the original functional

specification could be transformed by a sequence of small steps into an acceptable implementation.

5 As pointed out above, the process of this invention begins at step 100 with a register-transfer level description e.g. of the type shown in Figure 4. The description consist of two parts: a specification of the inputs, outputs and latches of the chip to be synthesized; and a flowchart-like specification of control, describing for a single clock cycle of the machine how the chip outputs and latches are set according to the values of the chip inputs and previous values of the latches. At step 102 in Figure 2, the register-transfer level description undergoes a simple translation to an initial implementation of AND/OR logic. This AND/OR level is produced by merely replacing specification language constructs with their equivalent AND/OR implementations in a well known manner, e.g., as described in J.R. Duley, "DDL - A Digital Design Language," Ph.D. Thesis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 1968; or J.A. Darringer, "The Description, Simulation, and Automatic Implementation of Digital Computer Processors," Ph. D. Thesis, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, 1969. At this first level 104 in Figure 2, the logic begins in the form of an interconnection of boxes designated by types representing the operations which the perform, e.g., AND, OR, NOT, PARITY, EQ, XOR, DECODE, REGISTER (generic latch), SENDER,

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RCVR. At step 104 in Figure 2, the initial AND/OR implementation is first expanded by taking all operators more complex than AND, OR or NOT and replacing these more complex operators with combinations of AND, OR, and NOT. Beginning with this expanded AND/OR logic, simplification is achieved by invoking PL/I program transformations which search for patterns of interconnected primitives and replace them by functionally equivalent patterns which are simpler in that they use fewer instances of operators, fewer connections, etc. The transformations at the AND/OR level 104 are local, textbook simplifications of boolean expressions, most of these simplifications reducing the number of boxes but not producing a normal form. Examples of simplifications are shown in Figures 5(a) and 5(b). Some of these transformations are similar to optimizing compiler techniques, e.g., constant propagation (moving "0" or "1" signals through logic blocks), common term elimination (combining blocks which compute the same function), combining nested associative-commutative operators, eliminating single input AND's and OR's, etc. Further examples of transformations used are as follows:

NOT(NOT(a)) ==> a
 AND(a, NOT(a)) ==> 0
 OR(a, NOT(a)) ==> 1
 OR(a, AND(NOT(a),b)) ==> OR(a,b)
 XOR(PARITY(a₁, . . . , a_n), b) ==>
 PARITY(a₁, . . . , a_n, b)

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AND(a, 1) ==> a
OR(a, 1) ==> 1
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These transformations may leave fragments of logic disconnected, and this can be cleaned up in a manner similar to the way in which compilers perform dead-code elimination.

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After simplification at the AND/OR level 104, the simplified AND/OR implementation is transformed into a NAND or NOR implementation. Whereas AND/OR logic requires the use of multiple different operators in a logic design, NAND or NOR logic requires fewer operators, i.e., in a NAND logic design all logical functions can be implemented using some combination of only NAND gates. Whether a NAND or NOR implementation is produced is dependent upon the primitives available in the target technology. However, the NAND or NOR description is not technology-specific, in that there are no fan-in or fan-out restrictions. (Fan-in refers to the number of signals coming into a box, and fan-out refers to the number of sinks or destinations of a signal.) The transition to these primitives is accomplished naively by local transformations and may introduce unnecessary double NANDs or NORs which will be eliminated later. Also at this point, the chip interface information is used to place generic, i.e., not technology-specific, senders and receivers on the chip inputs and primary outputs, and to insert

inverters where necessary to ensure the correct signal polarities. Techniques for accomplishing this transformation are well-known and need not be described here in detail.

5 At step 106 in Figure 2, simplifying transformations are applied to each signal in the network. The NAND and NOR transforms are more difficult, and extensive experiments by the present inventors at the NAND/NOR level have resulted in a sequence
10 or "scenario" of transformations which will produce acceptable results. The transformations are local in that they replace a small subgraph of the network (usually five or fewer boxes) with another subgraph which is functionally equivalent
15 but simpler according to some measure. These transformations attempt to reduce the number of boxes of the implementation without increasing the number of connections. To accomplish this, the transformations must check the fan-out of the
20 various signals involved, since this will affect the number of boxes and signals actually removed. Some of the transformations attempt to remove reconvergent fan-out which contributes to untestable stuck faults.

25 Some of the transformations are applied throughout the network in a number of iterations, preferably until no more transformations apply. Figures 3(a)-3(n) illustrate the NAND transformations NTR1 thru NTR10 used in one embodiment

of this invention, and the NOR transformations would be identical except for the operator. Each transformation has an associated condition that determines if the replacement will simplify the implementation by reducing boxes or connections. These conditions depend on the fan-out of the intermediate signals and on whether the target technology is assumed to have dual-rail output.

Experiments with the NAND/NOR level transformations have resulted in a normal sequence or "scenario," of transformations which have produced acceptable results. A "fast" scenario was developed which resulted in shorter path lengths, and a "small" scenario was also developed to obtain smaller designs. These are generally indicated in Figure 6. In the preferred embodiment of this invention, the sequence of steps in the normal NAND/NOR scenario would be as follows:

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APPLY GENNOR: (or APPLY GENNAND);
UNTIL NOCHANGE APPLY NTR1, NTR2, CLEANUP, NTR3,
      NTR4, NTR10, CLEANUP, NTR7, NTR9, PROPCON,
      CLEANUP, CTE, CLEANUP;
FANIN 4;
APPLY NTR6A, FACTORN, NTR6A, CLEANUP;
APPLY NTR10, CLEANUP, NTR7 (NOINCREASE), NTR9,
      PROPCON, CLEANUP;
APPLY CTE, CLEANUP; FANIN 8:
APPLY NFANIN, NTR11, CLEANUP;
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5 The GENNOR or GENNAND transformations merely transform the AND/OR implementation into either NAND or NOR logic in accordance with the target technology. This type of transformation is well understood in the art and need not be described in detail here.

10 NTR1 in Figure 3(a) removes double inverters and always applies, since it is always considered desirable to reduce the number of cells, and because this transformation does not increase connects or path lengths. This transform, and others, may in some instances increase fan out, but the fan out can be reduced, if necessary, at a later point.

15 NTR2 in Figure 3(b) applies only if s_1 has no fan out and s_2 fans out only to primitives, i.e., either NANDs or NORs. This transform will not apply if it will result in an increase in the number of connects. For example, in the transformation illustrated in Figure 3(b), gates 10 and 12 are eliminated and their corresponding input and output connections are also eliminated. However, if s_2 fans out to four NANDs, it would be necessary to apply the NTR2 transformation to each one, resulting in an increase in the number of connects.

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NTR3 in Figure 3(c) applies only if none of the gate outputs s_i fans out, s_r does not fan out, and

no gate B_i exceeds the fan-in threshold for a single-cell book. This helps set up later dotting.

5 NTR4 in Figure 3(d) removes redundancy locally
Redundancy is a property of a combinational logic circuit, and is present when the network contains a signal that can be set to a constant value without changing the function of that network. NTR4 also replicates logic if the output s of gate 12
10 fans out.

NTR6A in Figure 3(g) sets up dotting and is only run if dotting is allowed in the target technology.

15 NTR7 eliminates some forms of redundant connections. This transform will replicate boxes, if necessary, unless the parameter NOINCREASE is specified. NTR7 actually comprises three transforms illustrated in Figures 3(h)-3(j), all of which are run each time NTR7 is called for in the
20 above program.

NTR9 in Figure 3(i) handles cases where a signal and its negation both go to a NOR or NAND gate. The "0" input to gate 14 will be a "1" for the equivalent NOR transformation. This transform
25 should be followed by PROPCON, described below.

5 NTR10 includes two different transforms illustrated in Figures 3(m) and 3(n), both of which are run each time NTR10 is called for. The NTR10 transform is run only if the outputs of gates 18 and 20 and Figure 3(n) do not fan out.

NTR11 in Figure 3(o) makes all generic registers (considered to have the OR function) have a fan-in of 1 by preceding each register with an appropriate number of primitives.

10 PROPCON, CLEANUP and CTE are analogous to the compiler operations of constant propagation elimination, dead-code elimination and common sub-expression elimination, respectively. Common
15 sub-expression elimination, or common term elimination, refers to locating boxes which produce the same logic value, eliminating one box, and sharing the output of the other box.

20 FANIN 4 does not in itself perform any transformation but instead sets a variable known as "FANIN" to a value of 4.

25 FACTORN examines only boxes exceeding the FANIN limitations specified by the variable FANIN. It then applies the transformation of Figure 3(p). This transformation will not reduce all boxes to below the specified FANIN limit, but only those boxes to which it applies by finding common sinks.

NFANIN corrects the fanin to the specified limit by building fanin trees which it constructs to have the fewest boxes and then to lengthen as few paths as possible.

5 In a NOCHANGE loop, the transformations are repeatedly run in their specified order until no further change in the logic occurs. In general, the order of the transformations and their inclusion in the NOCHANGE loop is such that
10 succeeding transformations are invoked when preceding transformations can cause them to apply. For example, in the first loop, the sequence beginning with NTR9 is used to remove gates having complementary inputs. Since this can
15 produce constant zeros or ones, constant propagation (PROPCON), removal of unconnected boxes (CLEANUP), common term elimination (CTE), and then more CLEANUP (to deal with now-unconnected common terms) must be run. On the other hand, after
20 fan-in correction by factoring and NFANIN, some transformations should not be run, because they may destroy the fan-in limits already enforced.

25 In looking again at the program above, it can be seen that certain sequences of functions are performed, with some functions comprising a plurality of transformations. More particularly, with regard to the first NOCHANGE loop, transformations NTR1, NTR2, CLEANUP, NTR3 operate to reduce logic depth, i.e., number of levels of

5 logic from input to output, with NTR1 reducing logic depth from two levels to one and NTR2 reducing logic depth from three levels to one. NTR3 at first glance appears to provide no depth reduction, since it transforms three levels of logic to three levels of logic. However, in some instances the last level, gate 11, can be subsequently eliminated, so that NTR3 is often useful in reducing logic depth.

10 Reducing logic depth, i.e., comprising the logic into fewer levels, will increase the chance of detecting redundancy. Thus, NTR4, NTR10, CLEANUP, NTR7, NTR9, PROPCON, CLEANUP applied to remove redundancy.

15 After removing redundancy, a common terms elimination sequence CTE, CLEANUP is run.

20 After the NOCHANGE loop has finished running, transformations are applied to introduce dot patterns and to reduce fan-in to a specific level. This is accomplished by the step FANIN 4 which sets the fan-in limit to a value of 4, followed by the sequence NTR6A, FACTORN, NTR6A, CLEANUP, which serves to reduce fan-in at the expense of logic depth.

25 Once again, the introduction dot patterns and the factoring to reduce fan-in may result in redundancy, so that the redundancy removal sequence

NTR10, CLEANUP, NTR7, NTR9, PROPCON, CLEANUP is applied.

Common terms are then eliminated by running CTE, CLEANUP.

5 Finally, the logic must be adjusted to the maximum fan-in value permitted by the target technology, e.g., a fan-in value of 8. This is achieved by applying FANIN 8 to set the fan-in value at 8 followed by NFANIN, CLEANUP.

10 As should now be appreciated, the above program can be functionally represented as follows:

- A. LOGIC DEPTH REDUCTION LOOP
 - A1. REDUCE LOGIC DEPTH
 - A2. REMOVE REDUNDANCY
 - 15 A3. ELIMINATE COMMON TERMS
- B. INTRODUCE DOT PATTERNS AND FACTOR TO REDUCE FANIN TO SPECIFIC LEVEL
- C. REMOVE REDUNDANCY
- D. ELIMINATE COMMON TERMS
- 20 E. ADJUST LOGIC TO MAXIMUM PERMITTED FANIN

25 The operations subsequent to the logic depth reduction loop may tend to expand the logic depth, so that the above process can generally be seen as a compression stage followed by an expansion stage. While it may be theoretically possible to

obtain maximum logic depth reduction through two-level boolean minimization, this would compress the logic so far that re-expansion to take advantage of other simplifying transformations, e.g., at the subsequent hardware simplification, would be much more difficult. Thus, the logic compression transforms have been found particularly suitable.

The program set forth above concerns a normal scenario, and the "fast" and "small" scenarios can be obtained by modifying the above program as follows: for the small scenario, the following additional NOCHANGE loop is inserted after the NOCHANGE loop in the normal scenario:

UNTIL NOCHANGE APPLY NTR6, NTR5, NTR1, NTR2,
CLEANUP, NTR3, NTR4, NTR10, CLEANUP, NTR7,
NTR9, PROPCON CLEANUP, CTE, CLEANUP;

NTR5 in Figure 3(e) applies only if the number of cells does not increase, and NTR6 in Figure 3(f) applies only if the number of cells is decreased. Inspection of NTR5 and NTR6 shows that they can increase path length, and they are consequently only used in the small scenario. The other transformations in the added loop are provided to act on any changes which may result from NTR5 and NTR6. For example, NTR5 and NTR6 can produce double inverters, so the sequence beginning with NTR1 is run. NTR1 eliminates double inverters,

and can introduce situations where other transforms apply.

5 Examination of the second NOCHANGE loop set forth
above will reveal that the loop includes a first
sequence NTR6, NTR5 for reducing the cell count by
increasing the logic depth. The sequence NTR1,
NTR2, CLEANUP, NTR3 is then applied to mitigate
the logic depth reduction by taking advantage of
10 transforms made available by NTR6, NTR5. After
this logic depth reduction sequence, the redundancy
removal and common term elimination sequence
are applied in the first NOCHANGE loop.

Thus, the program for the "small" scenario can be
written:

- 15 A. LOGIC DEPTH REDUCTION LOOP
 - A1. REDUCE LOGIC DEPTH
 - A2. REMOVE REDUNDANCY
 - A3. ELIMINATE COMMON TERMS
 - A'. CELL COUNT REDUCTION LOOP
 - 20 A1'. REDUCE CELL COUNT
 - A2'. REDUCE LOGIC DEPTH
 - A3'. REMOVE REDUNDANCY
 - A4'. ELIMINATE COMMON TERMS
- 25 B. INTRODUCE DOT PATTERNS AND FACTOR
TO REDUCE FANIN TO SPECIFIC LEVEL
- C. REMOVE REDUNDANCY
- D. ELIMINATE COMMON TERMS

E. ADJUST LOGIC TO MAXIMUM PERMITTED
FANIN

5 While the "small" scenario is designed to
emphasize minimization of gate count, the "fast"
scenario is designed to emphasize shorter path
lengths, sometimes at the expense of gate count.
Path length refers to the delay along a path from
a signal's source to one of its destinations.
10 Usually, path lengths are measured from registers
or primary chip inputs to registers or primary
chip outputs. The result can be the number of
boxes in the path or the estimated delay of that
path in nanoseconds.

15 The fast scenario inserts a call to NTR8 as the
last step run in the first NOCHANGE loop. Immediately
thereafter, FANIN is set to a value of 8
rather than 4, and NTR11 is omitted from the last
line of the program. This significance of these
changes to the program is as follows:

20 NTR8 in Figure 3(k) is used in the fast scenario
because it shortens paths. This may sometimes be
at the expense of cells, however, since some of
the boxes shown in Figure 3(k) may have to be
replicated. The factoring to a fan-in of 8 also
25 produces shorter paths, but may increase the cell
count, e.g., in a dual-rail technology in which a
4-way NOR/OR required one cell and an 8-way re-
quired two cells. This will be explained in more
detail with reference to Figures 8(a) and 8(b).

In a particular technology, there may be a number of different primitives or "books" having different fan-in capabilities, and different books may include different numbers of cells. For example, an 8-way NAND gate may use two cells while a 4-way NAND gate may use one cell. If 8-way NAND gates are used, e.g., to combine ten different inputs in two combinations with four inputs common to each combination, the result may be as shown in Figure 8(a). Each book would receive seven inputs, and a total of four cells would be used.

If fan-in is limited to a value of 4, the same logic could be implemented as shown in Figure 8(b) using three 4-way books. Although the number of books has increased, each book includes only one cell, so that the cell count decreases from four to three. However, the cell count decrease is at the expense of increasing the logic depth by one level.

In the "normal" or "small" scenarios, it is worthwhile to set the fan-in value to 4 and to factor in an attempt to take advantage of the cell reduction which may be realized by using the smaller books. In the "fast" scenario, however, the increase in logic depth accompanying the use of the smaller books is unacceptable, and the fanin is instead set to the maximum allowable fan-in after the NOCHANGE loop.

Thus, the simplification program for the "fast" scenario can be functionally described as follows:

- 5 A.- LOGK DEPTH REDUCTION LOOP
 - A1. REDUCE LOGIC DEPTH
 - A2. REMOVE REDUNDANCY
 - A3. ELIMINATE COMMON TERMS
 - A4. REDUCE LOGIC DEPTH WHILE
 INCREASING CELL COUNT
- 10 B. INTRODUCE DOT PATTERNS AND FACTOR
 TO REDUCE FANIN TO MAXIMUM ALLOWED
 BY TECHNOLOGY
- C. REMOVE REDUNDANCY
- D. ELIMINATE COMMON TERMS
- 15 E. ADJUST LEVEL TO MAXIMUM PERMITTED
 FANIN

20 The search strategy for the above transformations is to search the interconnected boxes of the data base in sequence, looking for a pattern to which the transform may apply. The search is done for each transform in an efficient way, e.g., NTR2 searches the entire logic design for a one-input inverter, since this is faster than examining each multi-way NAND or NOR to determine if an inverter precedes or follows it.

25 After the simplification sequence described above, transformations are applied to the logic to map the NAND or NOR implementation to the target technology, simplify the technology-specific

implementation, and enforce technology-specific restrictions. This is performed at level 108 in Figure 2. The transformations applied at level 108 may be generally described as follows, although their exact implementation will depend on the target technology.

Technology-specific transforms may preferably be applied in the following order: first, generic NAND/NOR gates are mapped to their counterparts in the target technology. If the fan-in of a gate is too high and there is no corresponding primitive in the technology, a tree of primitives must be built to produce the same logical function. REG's, the generic latches, are mapped to the technology-specific latches. In general, the technology-specific latches have a limited number of pins for data values. If more data values are gated into the latch than can be accommodated, extra "ports" must be connected to the latch in a manner prescribed for the technology. SENDER's and RECEIVER's are mapped to their technology-specific counter parts.

Second, if the target technology is dual-rail, dual-rail books are introduced. With both positive and negative phases available from each gate, all inverters (except those on chip inputs) are removed and their output signals connected to the opposite phase of the source of their input signals.

Third, technology-specific "tricks" are introduced, e.g., special books, drivers, receivers, etc., which were not known at the time of the generic transformation. These implement certain functions, such as XOR, combinations of driver and logic functions, combinations of receiver and logic functions, combinations of latch and receiver, etc., using fewer cells than the primitive NAND or NOR implementation. The pattern of technology-specific NAND's or NOR's is searched for and replaced by the appropriate block. In Figure 7(a), three cells can be replaced with a single NAND in the target technology having a built-in receiver.

If dots, i.e., wired AND's or OR's, are allowed in the target technology, patterns implementing +AND or +OR functions are located. If the inputs of these patterns have no fan-out, the pattern is replaced by a dot, e.g., as shown in Figure 7(b). Dots can also be introduced to reduce fan-in as shown in Figure 7(c). After dots are introduced, more special books may be present and are searched for again.

Next, fan-out is adjusted to meet constraints. Fanout limits are specified for technology-specific box types and output pins of those boxes. Fan-out is brought within these limits by replicating the violating box and distributing some of its fan-out to the copy (parallel

5 repowering) or driving some of the fan-out with a repowering +OR or +AND function in front of the violating box (serial repowering). Additional dual-rail books are added after fan-out adjustment, but not so as to violate fan-out constraints.

10 Next, clock signals are introduced as chip inputs and distributed to the latches of the chip according to technology-specific requirements for clock distribution. Depending on the technology, this requires clock balancing and introduction of special clock drivers.

15 Next, path lengths back from latch-to-latch and from chip output to chip input are analyzed. Long paths are first shortened by rearranging fan-in and fan-out repowering, introducing dots (even at the cost of cell count), "undoing" factoring transformations performed at a higher level and introducing high-power books. Short paths are
20 then padded to meet minimum path length requirements.

 The fan-out adjustment is then repeated to correct fan-out violations which may have resulted from the path length correction.

25 Finally, scan-in and scan-out pins are introduced and the latches are linked together in an LSSD scan ring. A chip-in-place test and/or inhibit

signals are introduced for chip outputs where required. Since this may introduce fan-out violations, fan-out adjustment is repeated.

5 An example of a hardware conversion and simplification program for a NOR technology following the above-described sequence may be as follows:

```
10      APPLY GENHW, CLEANUP;  
        APPLY DUAL (NO LIMIT), CLEANUP;  
        APPLY OPTDRIVE (SMALL OR FAST), CLEANUP,  
          OPTXOR (SMALL OR FAST), CLEANUP;  
        APPLY GENDOT;  
        APPLY OPTDRIVE (SMALL OR FAST), CLEANUP,  
          OPTXOR (SMALL OR FAST), CLEANUP;  
        APPLY FANOUT, DUAL, CLEANUP;  
15      APPLY CLOCK;  
        APPLY TIMINE;  
        APPLY FANOUT, DUAL, CLEANUP  
        APPLY SCANP, FANOUT;
```

20 GENHW maps generic gates to hardware primitives. Since fan-in has been adjusted at the end of the NAND/NOR simplification, much of this step is merely one-to-one mapping.

25 DUAL removes necessary inverters in dual-rail technologies by absorbing the inverters into other gates which already have positive and negative phases available. This transform will normally be applied so as to exceed the fan-out

limit. However, with the NOLIMIT option this transform will always apply.

OPTDRIVE takes advantage of a technology-specific book available, i.e., a driver book with built-in NOR capability. As shown in Figure 9(a), the logic design may at this point include a NOR gate with a branched output with one branch going to a driver. Since both functions can be served by a single book in the target technology, the arrangement of Figure 9(b) can be substituted. However, while this may be desirable in "normal" and "small" scenarios, there is a sacrifice in speed. Thus, for a "fast" scenario, the transformation is to the arrangement shown in Figure 9(c) which provides for "parallel" operation and therefore higher speed at the expense of cell count.

OPTXOR takes advantage of a further technology-specific book, i.e., the XOR book. This transformation searches for a pattern of NOR gates providing the XOR function, e.g., as shown in Figure 10(a), and substitutes the XOR book as shown in Figure 10(b). Again, however, the transformation to Figure 10(c) in the "fast" scenario.

GENDOT introduces dotting in such a manner as to both eliminate gates and reduce fan-in. E.g., the transformation shown in Figure 7(b) will eliminate

gates 15 and 16 while the transformation shown in Figure 7(c) will not eliminate gate 17 but will reduce the fan-in to that gate. This may save cells by permitting the use of a smaller book in the target technology and by allowing other transforms to apply. Since GENDOT changes the logic, OPTDRIVE and OPTXOR are applied again to search for more special books which may now exist.

FANOUT is applied to reduce the fan-out to the allowed limit. Note that the first half of the above hardware level simplification program is run without regard to fan-out limitations, as even the DUAL transform is applied with its NOLIMIT option. The various transformations may have caused fan-out violations which should be corrected by applying FANOUT in the manner discussed above. DUAL is then applied again, but this time so as not to violate fan-out constraints.

CLOCK is applied to distribute clock signals according to technology specific requirements in a manner known in the art.

TIMING is applied to correct path lengths by rearranging fan-in and fan-out trees, introducing more dots and changing power levels to shorten long path lengths, and inserting pad logic to lengthen the short paths, as necessary. After TIMING is applied, fan-out adjustment is again performed to correct any violations which may have resulted

from the timing correction, and DUAL is again run, within fan-out constraints, to take advantage of changes made during fan-out adjustment.

5 Finally, SCANP is applied to link the registers in a LSSD scan path. Fan-out is again adjusted to correct any violations which may have resulted from SCANP.

10 The logic synthesis system of this invention employs three different levels of simplification between the original specification and the final implementation: high level simplifications, NAND/
15 NOR level simplifications and technology specific simplifications. Several of the transforms at the three different levels are analogous, differing only in the types of boxes to which they apply, so that simplifications not made at one level would
20 be caught later. This may appear redundant, but the application of transforms as early as possible reduces the size of the implementation and helps prevent a greater explosion in size when, e.g., conversion to NANDs takes place.

25 A significant advantage of the present invention resides in its adaptability to more than one technology, requiring modifications to only a part of the system and leaving the technology-independent portions intact. This makes the synthesis process according to the present invention useful in synthesizing logic in a number of different

technologies, and in fact facilitates the remapping from one technology to another in an efficient manner. Rather than merely mapping hardware primitives one-to-one from one technology to another, a first technology implementation is abstracted to a technology-independent level, e.g., from a TTL chip implementation to a NAND level implementation with generic registers, drivers and receivers. The NAND implementation can be mapped to a NOR level implementation in a straight-forward manner, with the NOR level simplification being performed in the manner described above with reference to level 106 in Figure 2. The hardware mapping and simplification can then be performed in the manner described with reference to level 108 in Figure 2. This enables the remapping to take advantage of simplifications which may be available at the NOR level.

Some of the work described in the earlier-cited publications concerned a synthesis process beginning with a behavioral description and producing technology-independent implementations of boolean equations. These processes did not take advantage of the target technology. Other work has centered on the synthesis of the data-flow portion of a machine, synthesis from a high-level behavioral description to a register-transfer description, and implementation of control logic in microcode or programmable logic

arrays. In contrast, the present invention provides the following significant features:

- 5 First, the present invention uses local transformations at several levels of description, passing through technologyindependent levels of description to a technology-specific description. This enhances the simplification while also facilitating the re-implementation of a design in a different technology.
- 10 Second, the specific sequences of simplifying transformations and the conditions associated with them have been found to provide acceptable results in normal, fast and small scenarios, thus making automated logic synthesis practical.
- 15 Further, timing, driver and other interface constraints are used at the hardware level to generate logic meeting these requirements.
- 20 Still further, the automated logic synthesis process according to the present invention greatly facilitates timing analysis and correction of the design to remove path length problems.

CLAIMS

1. A method of designing a logic circuitry implementation in a desired technology from a description of operating characteristics to be provided by said logic circuitry, characterized by the steps of:
- generating a first logic circuit design (104) in accordance with the description;
- simplifying said first logic design;
- converting the simplified first logic design to a second logic design (106) in a logic system requiring fewer different logic operators than in said first logic design and comprising a plurality of interconnected cells and performing equivalent functions;
- simplifying said second logic design, the step of simplifying the second logic design comprising the steps of: applying a first sequence of logic transformations for reducing the depth of the second logic design; and applying a second sequence of logic transformations for reducing the size while possibly increasing the depth of the second logic design; and converting said simplified second logic design to said desired technology (108).
2. A method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the step of applying said first sequence of logic transformations comprises: applying a first logic transformation set for reducing logic depth; applying a second logic transformation set for reducing redundancy; and applying a third logic transformation set for eliminating common terms.

3. A method as defined in Claim 1 and 2,
wherein the step of applying said second sequence of
logic transformations comprises: applying a fourth
logic transformation set for reducing logic size
while possibly increasing logic depth; applying a
5 fifth logic transformation set for reducing re-
dundancy; and applying a sixth logic transformation
set for eliminating common terms.

10 4. A method as defined in Claim 2 and 3,
wherein said second and fifth logic transformation
sets include at least one common logic transforma-
tion, said common logic transformation being applied
in the first sequence regardless whether said common
logic transformation will increase the number of
15 cells in the second logic design and being applied in
the second sequence only if it will not result in an
increase in the number of cells.

20 5. A method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the
step of applying said second sequence of logic
transformations comprises applying a first logic
transformation (e.g., FACTORN) for reducing a fan-in
characteristic of some portions of the second logic
design in accordance with a first fan-in value.

25 6. A method as defined in Claim 1, further
comprising the step of applying a third sequence of
logic transformations for reducing the number of
cells in the second logic design, said third sequence
30 being applied between the first and second sequences.

35 7. A method as defined in Claim 6, wherein said
third sequence of logic transformations includes a
first set of logic transformations followed by a
second set of logic transformations, said second set
of logic transformations comprising said first
sequence of logic transformations.

8. A method as defined in Claim 1 and 6, wherein said desired technology has a maximum allowable fan-in value, the step of applying said second sequence of logic transformations comprising applying a first logic transformation (e.g., FACTORN) for reducing a fan-in characteristic of some portions of the second logic design in accordance with a desired fan-in value less than said maximum allowable fan-in value.

9. A method as defined in Claim 8, further comprising the step of correcting the fan-in characteristics of the second logic design in accordance with said maximum allowable fan-in value subsequent to application of said second sequence of logic transformations.

10. A method as defined in Claim 1 and 7, wherein said step of applying said first sequence of logic transformations further comprises applying a fourth logic transformation set (NTR8) for further reducing the logic depth while increasing the number of cells in the second logic design.

11. A method as defined in Claim 1, wherein said converting step for converting said simplified second logic design to said desired technology further comprising the step of simplifying the hardware design, said hardware simplifying step comprising:

applying a first hardware transformation set for substituting technology-specific books for pre-determined patterns of said hardware primitive;

dotting signal lines to decrease the number of components in said hardware logic design, and to decrease fan-in some portions of said hardware logic

design even if the number of components in said portions is not decreased;

applying said first hardware transformation set;

5 correcting fan-out in said hardware logic design to a desired value;

adjusting path lengths in said hardware logic design;
and

10 correcting fan-out to said desired value.

12. A method as defined in Claim 1, wherein said first sequence of logic transformations is applied a plurality of times prior to applying said second sequence of logic transformations.

13. A method as defined in Claim 1, wherein said first logic design is implemented in AND/OR logic and said second logic design is implemented in NAND logic.

14. A method as defined in Claim 1, wherein said first logic design is implemented in AND/OR logic and said second logic design is implemented in NOR logic.

15. A method as defined in Claim 11, wherein said step of simplifying said hardware design further comprises applying said first hardware transformation set after the dotting step but before the adjusting step.

16. A method as defined in Claim 11, wherein said step of simplifying said hardware logic design further comprises the step of correcting said fan-out in the hardware logic design after said second

application of the first hardware transformation set and before the adjusting step.

5 17. A method as defined in Claim 11, wherein
said hardware logic design includes inverters
receiving and inverting outputs from associated
components, and wherein, when the desired technology
is a dual-rail technology, the step of simplifying
the hardware design further comprises the step of
applying a dual-rail transformation for removing some
10 of the inverters by substituting for said inverter
and opposite-phase output signal available from its
associated component, said dual-rail conversion
transformation being applied both prior to the step
of applying the first hardware transformation and
15 subsequent to the step of correcting fan-out.

 18. A method of designing a logic circuitry
implementation in a desired technology from a
description of operating characteristics to be
20 provided by said logic circuitry, characterized by
the steps of:

generating a first logic circuit design (104) in
accordance with the description;

25 simplifying said first logic design;

converting the simplified first logic design to a
second logic design (106) in a logic system requiring
30 fewer different logic operators than in said first
logic design;

simplifying said second logic design;

35 converting the simplified second logic design to a
hardware design (108) in said desired technology

comprising a plurality of interconnected hardware components; and

5 simplifying said hardware logic design, the step of simplifying hardware logic design comprising selectively applying first or second hardware transformation sets for substituting technology-specific components for predetermined patterns of the hardware components, said first hardware transformation set resulting in fewer components than the second hardware transformation set and said second hardware transformation set resulting in higher-speed logic than the first hardware transformation set.

10

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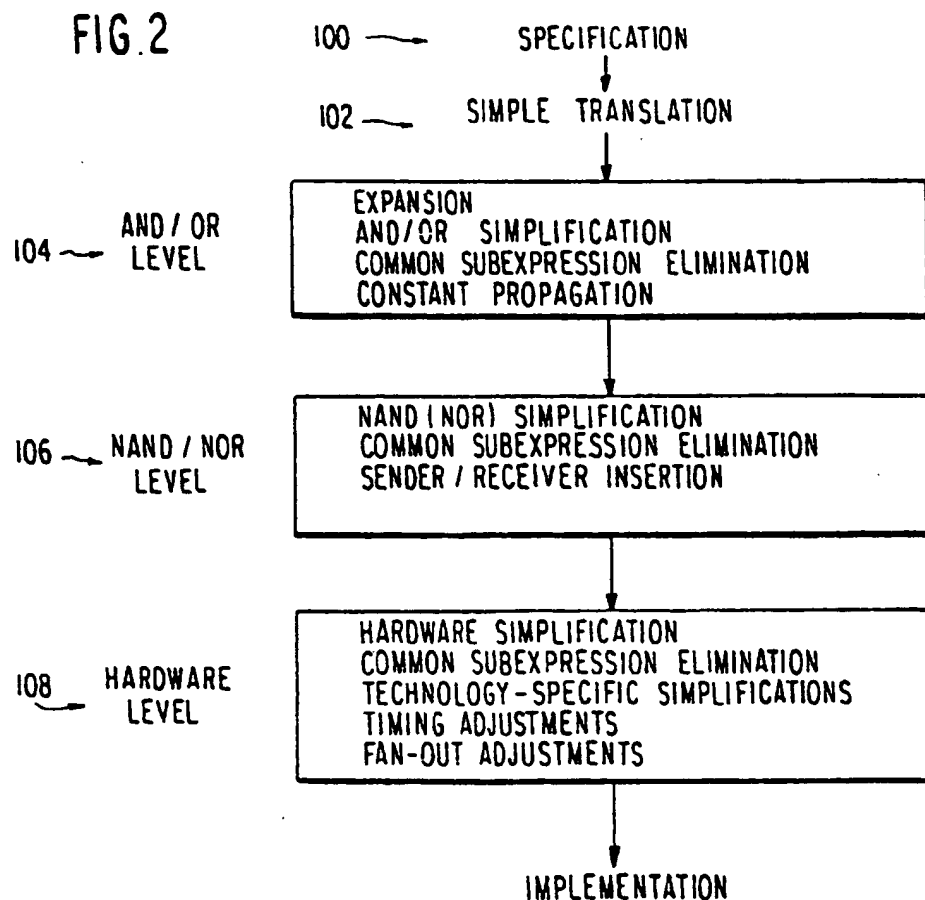
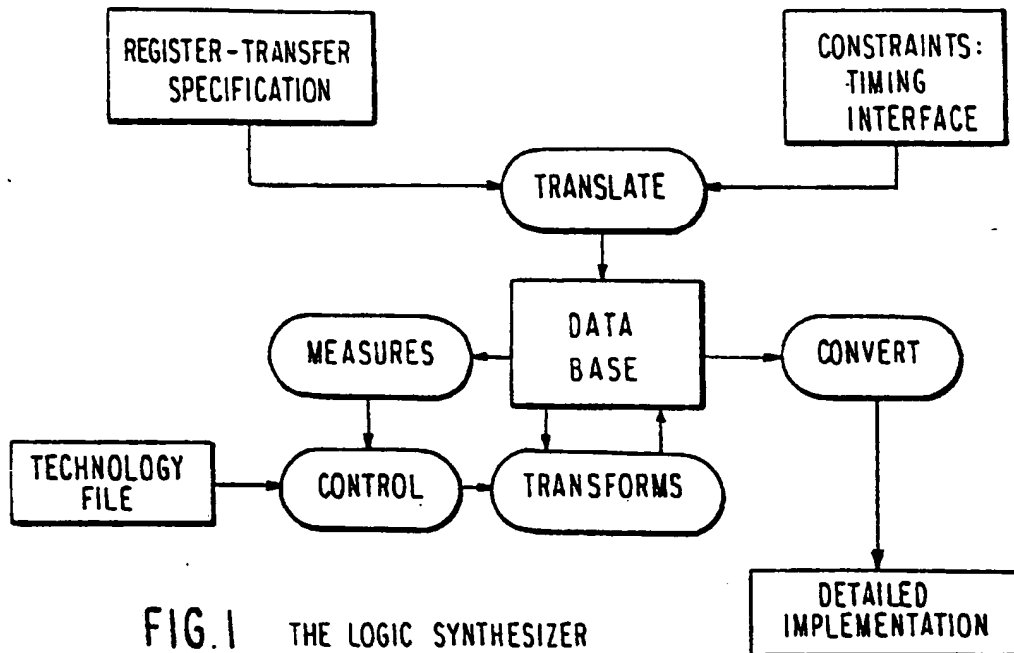


FIG. 3a

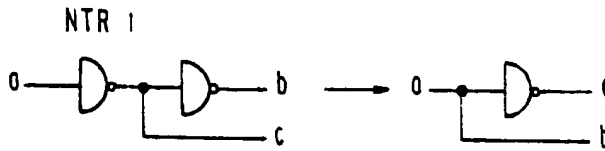


FIG. 3b

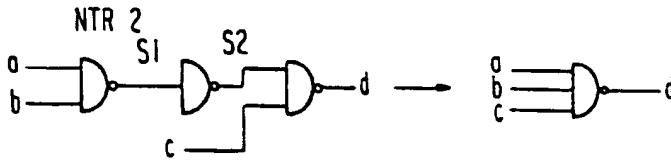


FIG. 3c

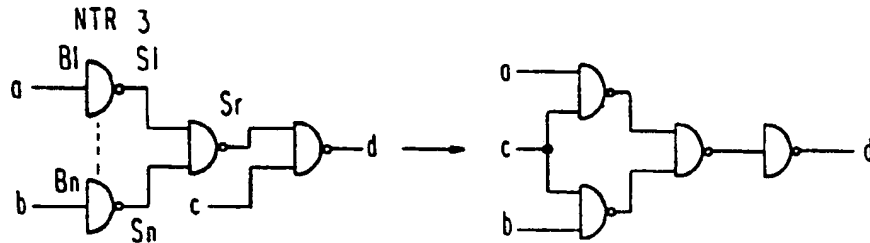


FIG. 3d

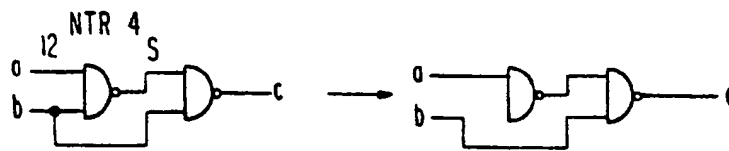


FIG. 3e

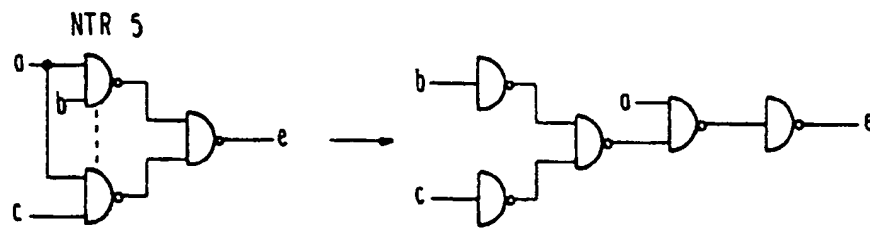


FIG. 3f

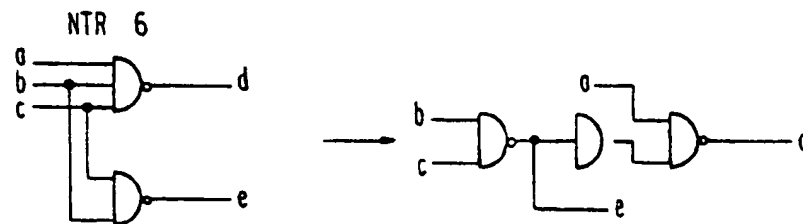
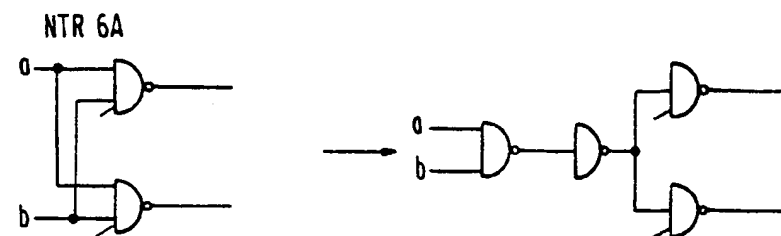


FIG. 3g



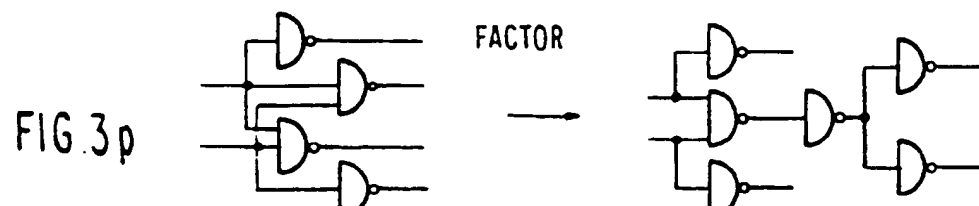
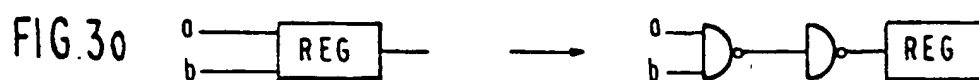
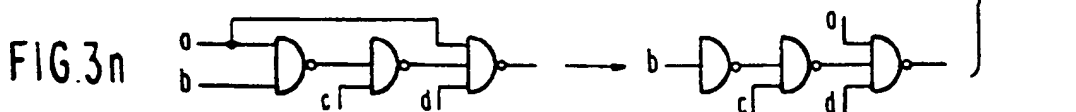
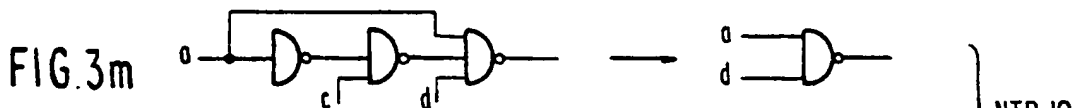
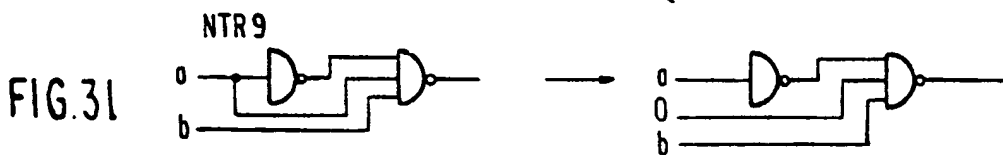
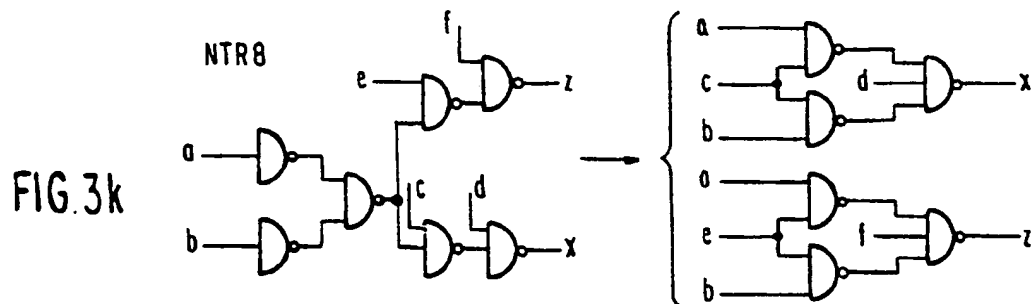
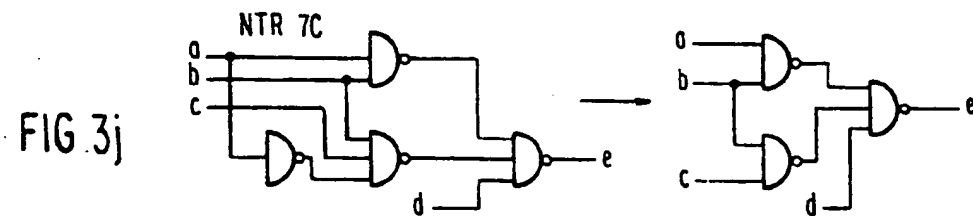
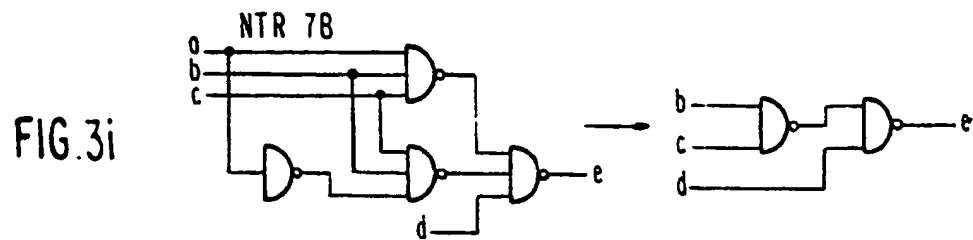
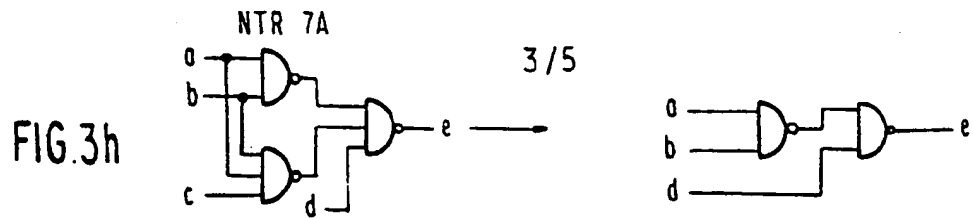


FIG. 4

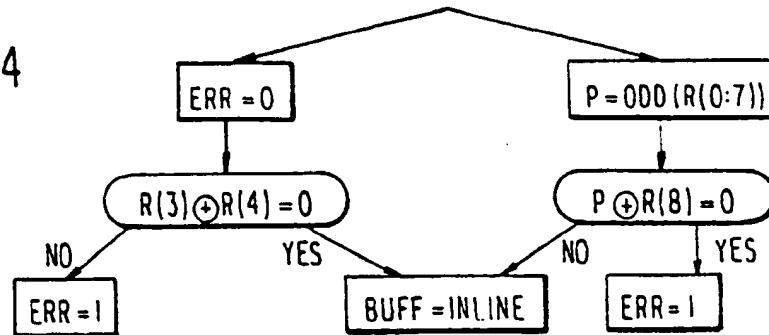
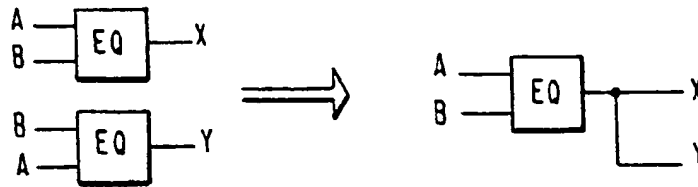
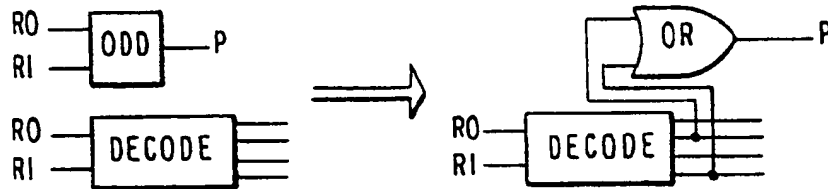
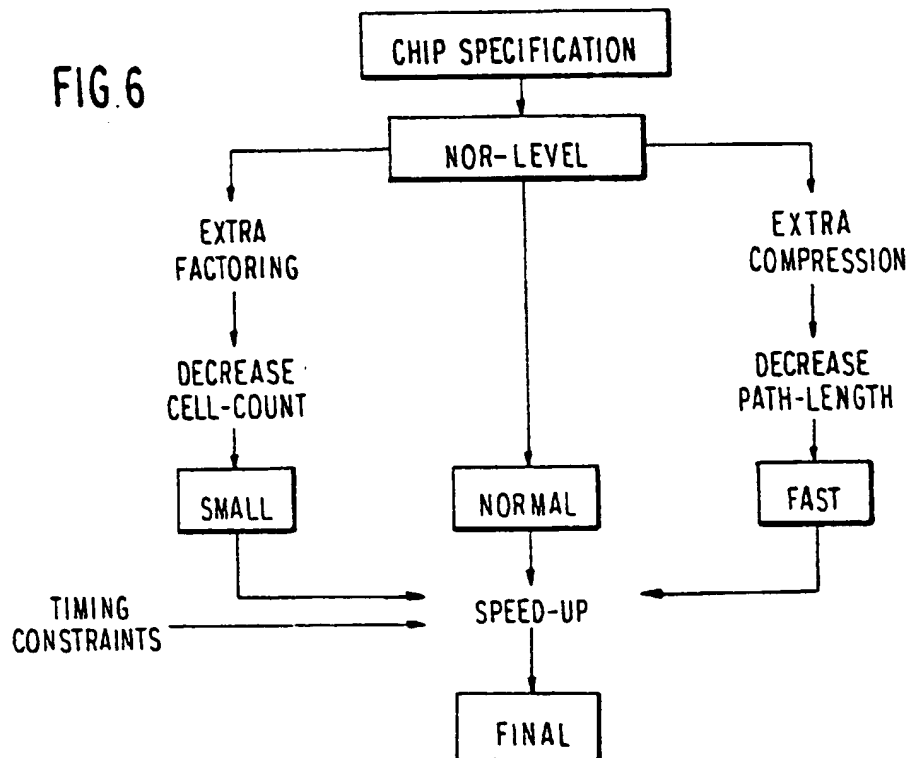
FIG. 5a
ELIMINATE COMMON
TERMSFIG. 5b
SIMPLIFY PARITY
OPERATORS

FIG. 6



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FIG. 7a
MERGE RECEIVERS

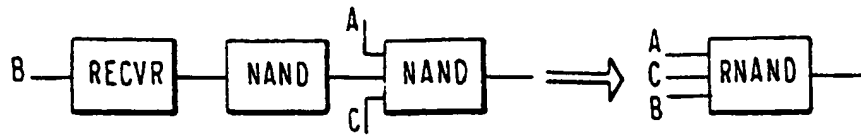


FIG. 7b
INSERT DOTS

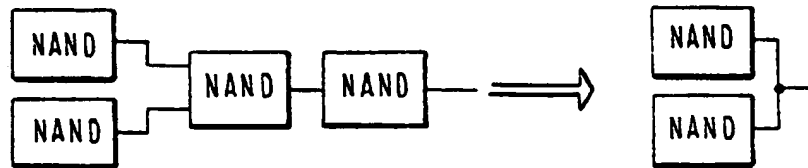


FIG. 7c

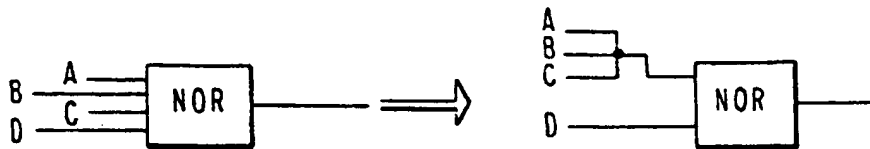


FIG. 8a

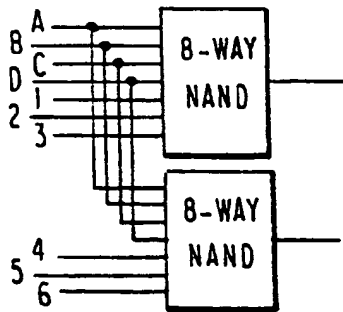


FIG. 8b

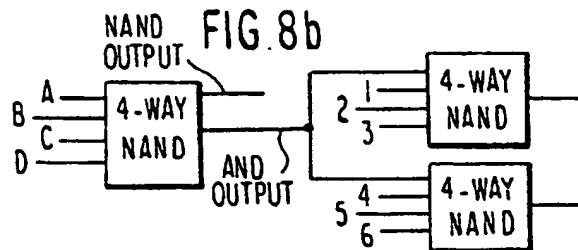


FIG. 9a

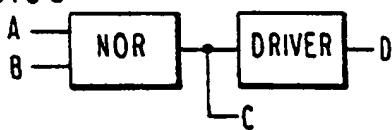


FIG. 9b



FIG. 9c

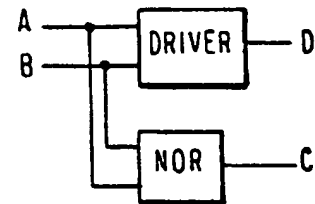


FIG. 10a

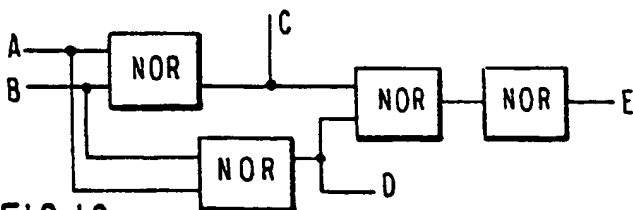


FIG. 10c

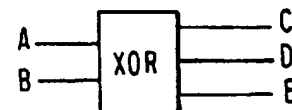
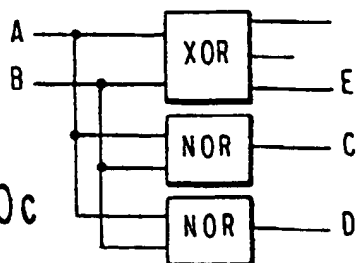


FIG. 10b